

SUMMARY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS
BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA

ANTIL-JAPANESE AGITATION IN BUSINESS
AND EDUCATION

I. Principal Events of the Anti-Japanese Agitation

1. The Tatsu Maru Incident.

This began with the protest lodged by Japan concerning the seizure of the Tatsu Maru in March, 1908, and ended in November of the same year.

2. The Antung-Mukden Railway Incident.

In 1909 from August to October, the boycott of Japanese goods in Manchuria was vigorously carried out. The agitation was started in connection with the rebuilding of the railway between Antung and Mukden.

3. Sino-Japanese Parley Incident.

At the time of signing the Sino-Japanese treaty in May, 1915, the agitation against Japanese goods was first started at Hankow spreading all over China in October.

4. Shantung Problem.

Owing to the unfavorable settlement of the Shantung problem at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, a great anti-Japanese movement was started all over China on the National Humiliation Day (May) and continued till December.

5. The Recovery of Port Arthur and Dairen.

The boycott against Japan, started in connection with the movement for recovery of Port Arthur and Dairen in April, 1920, continued till August. The centre of activity was in central China and the severance of economic relations with Japan was finally declared.

6. The May 30 Incident.

The May 30 incident, so called because of its origin on May 30, 1923, started from a strike of Chinese laborers at a Japanese cotton mill in Shanghai, and a nation-wide strike and the boycott of foreign goods took place in many localities.

7. The Shantung Incident.

Owing to the outrages in Nanking and Tsinan, the Tanaka ministry of Japan dispatched troops to Shantung in 1927 to protect the Japanese nationals there; as a measure of protest against this step, China conducted the boycott of Anti-Japanese goods in many places.

8. Tsinan Incident.

The dispatch of troops in 1928 to protect the Japanese nationals at Tsinan gave rise to the Tsinan incident. A systematic Anti-Japanese organization, the Anti-Japan Society was formed and campaigns against Japanese goods were conducted unscrupulously.

9. Wanpaoshan Incident.

This incident was due to the disputes over the right of using river water for the rice-fields of Korean farmers at

Wanpaoshan in North Manchuria in 1931. A retaliatory riot of the Koreans against the Chinese residing in Korea took place. Anti-Japanese societies were organized in Shanghai and other places, in the middle of July, to agitate against Japan.

10. Manchurian Affair.

The self-defensive action of the Japanese troops, which are stationed in Manchuria according to the Sino-Japanese treaties, against the outrageous destruction of some lines near Mukden of the South Manchuria Railway on the 18th September, 1931 by the

Chinese army has given rise to a vehement Anti-Japanese movement throughout China. The movement is purposely conducted by the Kuomintang (the Chinese Government party), and is not a boycott, but may be called a war without resorting arms against Japan.

2. Economic Blockade Against Japan

The cases of Anti-Japanese agitation as cited above in Items 1 to 5 are political in origin, but were treated as economic measures. China resorted to the boycott and non-purchase of Japanese goods. The Chinese, not being satisfied with the boycott and non-purchase of Japanese goods, adopted in 1923 a new policy for the severance of economic relations with Japan as cited in Item 5. The methods adopted are as follows:

1) Prohibition of supply of raw materials to Japan; 2) Dismissal of Japanese employees in Chinese firms; 3) Withdrawal of the Chinese in Japanese employ; 4) Non-deposit of money in the

Japanese banks and non-use of Japanese paper money.

This caused directly or indirectly the decrease of Japan's Chinese trade, inactivity of Japan's shipping business in China, the fall in price of Japanese goods for Chinese markets, and the closing of exchange dealing with China. In addition, some Japanese commercial houses in Central China were compelled to close. Since then, this new policy of the severance of economic relations has come to be applied in strikes against foreigners. Immediately after the Tsinan incident the Anti-Japan Society was organized under the guidance of the Kuomintang (the Government party) as a permanent institution, and it directed the activities of local Anti-Japan Societies in various parts of China. This Anti-Japan Society is a Government organization, and its unscrupulous activities are all directed by the Kuomintang Headquarters. Since the advent of the Anti-Japan Society, the situation has changed. The condition is different from the Anti-Japanese boycotts and sentiment that prevailed formerly. It may be summarized as follows

1. The Anti-Japan Society stands for anti-imperialism in theory, and carries on the Anti-Japanese movement as an expression of patriotism. It is neither a temporary movement nor an expression of local Anti-Japanese feeling as in the past.

2. The organization is on a nation-wide scale, quite unlike the temporary ones which existed in the past.

3. But as a matter of fact, the movement is not carried on in the interest of the people, but is a camouflage movement organized

by some businessmen, students and irresponsible rowdies who aim at promoting their own interests under the name of a national movement.

3. The Problems of Unfair Tariff and Discriminating Freight Rates

Although Supplement No. 3 to the Customs Agreement concluded by China and Japan in 1930 definitely states that likin, native customs duty, coasting trade duty, transit duty and all other duties which hinder the advancement of foreign trade, are to be abolished at the earliest date, no such step has yet been taken by the Republic. For instance, the products of Chinese cotton mills are made exempt from various duties by the use of a certificate called "yüntan," which is obtainable from the Treasury Department of the National Government by paying a certain amount of money. But those products of Chinese and Japanese mills which do not make a similar payment have to meet heavy duties everywhere.

Extremely discriminating freight rates are charged on Japanese goods by the Chinese National Railways. For instance, the Shanghai-Soochow and other lines quote different rates for Chinese and foreign products, charging specially high rates for goods having more distinct foreign elements; Chinese cotton goods, for an instance, are charged as 2nd class, while those of Japan, as 4th class, which is strikingly higher than the former. Hats and paper products are also in the same category, and all the national

railways, that is, not only the lines around Shanghai but those of the interior, are enforcing these discriminating rates established by the Railway Department of the National Government by paying a certain amount of money. But those products of Chinese and Japanese mills which do not make a similar payment have to meet heavy duties everywhere.

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4. The Anti-Japanese Education

The Chinese National Government, which has adopted a permanent Anti-Japanese policy, has been using Anti-Japanese materials in the text-books of public schools and high schools with the purpose of continuing the Anti-Japanese movement till Japan consents to the revision of treaties, and returns the Kanto Territory and the South Manchuria Railways, and acknowledges the

independence of Korea and restores Formosa.

Of more than 500 anti-foreign chapters, more than 320 are Anti-Japanese. (1) Japan's aggressive policy towards China; (2) Japan's methods of invading China; (3) History of Japan's invasion of China; (4) Japanese power in China; (5) The policy which China should adopt towards Japan; all these are minutely but falsely stated. In addition there are numerous Anti-Japanese publications.

JAPAN'S RIGHT TO LEASE LAND AND OTHER
RIGHTS; CHINA'S VIOLATIONS OF
THESE RIGHTS

5. Foundation of the Lease Right

Japan's lease right in Manchuria and Mongolia is based upon "the Treaty Relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia."

In Article 2, it is stated, "the subjects of Japan have the right to lease land necessary for the construction of commercial or industrial buildings' or for engaging in agriculture." Also in the supplementary document the right is confirmed as shown by the following clause: "The term 'lease' covers a period of 30 years and includes also the right of renewal without condition."

Renewal without condition means practically the ownership of land. It is provided: "No matter whether the other party wishes renewal or not, the lease right remains valid without requiring either any step for the conclusion of new agreements

or the payment of any price."

The right is definitely stipulated in the treaty, but in reality it is mostly infringed upon by the Chinese authorities.

6. Presidential Ordinance Interfering with the Lease Right.

The former Peking Government promulgated the Traitor Punishment Ordinance by order of the President, according to which any person who privately makes an agreement with a foreigner and injures the national right shall be considered a traitor and be punished with death. The wording of the ordinance is somewhat vague, but in meaning it is clear that any one who makes a contract of lease in accordance with the treaty shall be put to death. For the enforcement of this law, the delay of half a year was asked, during which period China formulated regulations and interfered with the lease of land. The Chinese Government is still pursuing this policy. Owing to this hostile attitude of the Chinese authorities, the land and business management of Japanese residents has completely failed.

7. Pressure Upon the Industrial Rights

The right of the Japanese to engage in industries in Manchuria is fully recognized by the Japan-China Treaty of 1915. However, the oppression of the Chinese authorities is such that various lines of industries are destined to gradual decay.

In the case of the Manchurian Spinning Company, which is a Japanese corporation, for example, the Chinese authorities, in order to protect the products of the Mukden Spinning Mill, which

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is a Chinese corporation, have heavily taxed the former's products without recognizing the privilege for the exemption of tax previously obtained from the Peking Government by the Manchurian Spinning Company. Also, they have tried to undermine the business of the South Manchurian Sugar Company by holding up its supply of raw materials. The North Manchurian Electric Company in Harbin, one of the most influential Japanese enterprises in North Manchuria, used to supply electricity quite widely in Harbin and vicinity. But the Chinese have now established their own electrical works with a capital of ¥4000,000 in co-operation with the officials of Kirin Province. As a result, they have now their own 5,000 kilowatt power station, and have confiscated the franchise for building a tramcar line from the North Manchurian Electric Company and are even trying to deprive the electric light business of its right. The Chinese authorities also resort to police persecution to force subscribers to change the source of their electric light supply. These instances are cited to give an idea of Chinese persecution to which the Japanese enterprises are subjected.

3. Interference with the Mining and Forestry Rights

It is definitely stipulated in the Agreement of 1909 on the five Manchuria problems that the mining industry along the main lines of the South Manchurian Railway and the Antung-Mukden Line shall be jointly operated by Japan and China. The Chinese Mining Act recognizes the right of operating mines by a corporation jointly financed by foreigners and Chinese. In spite of

these facts the Chinese authorities unlawfully attempted to deprive Japan of the legitimate right of mining in Manchuria and Mongolia and even lodged a protest against Japan's right to carry on the oil shale industry in Fushun, saying that no such right is stipulated by the treaty. A similar step was taken by the Chinese authorities in lodging a protest against the coal mining of the Penhsihu Coal & Iron Works which industry has been conducted during the past 22 years under the joint management of the Okura Company and the Mukden authorities by legitimate contract. Many other mining rights once ceded to the Japanese have been unlawfully confiscated.

The Japan-China Treaty of 1915 definitely confirms Japan's right of engaging in the forestry industry in South Manchuria, but China ignores this right by resorting to domestic legislation and other measures. In Kirin, Japanese firms such as the Fuji Paper Co., Mitsui, Okura and others that have invested a considerable amount of capital, have been subjected to persecution at the hands of the Chinese authorities, and have suffered considerable losses. All these industries have been forced to suspend operations.

9. Violation of the Right of Residence

The residential right in Manchuria and Mongolia was confirmed by the treaty of 1915 between Japan and China. This right of residence, based on the policy of equal opportunity, is open not only to the Japanese, but also to all other nationalities. In obtaining this right Japan aimed at the opportunity of purchasing raw materials, trading in merchandise and carrying on economic

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activities in Manchuria and Mongolia.

If the Japanese and other foreigners could reside and travel freely, engaging in all kinds of industrial and commercial activities in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, the economic development of Manchuria would be greatly facilitated. China, however, has placed all sorts of obstacles in the way. For example, the Governor of Mukden requires landlords who rent houses to the Japanese in the city not to renew the lease when the term of lease expires. Leases with long terms are required to be revised and the terms made no longer than two years. On account of these regulations, the number of the Japanese residing in the city of Mukden has decreased. There were 130 Japanese families. Furthermore, evacuation of the Japanese was demanded in such places as Liaoning, Taonan, Nungan, Anta, Fakumen, Taolaichao, Shihtoutzu, Antung, Maoerhshan, etc. In some of the places mentioned above, there is not at present a single Japanese resident.

10. Examples of Persecutions of Koreans

It was during June, 1931, that China insisted on the removal of the dam work on the Itung River of Wanpaoshan and forced the Korean farmers to sow seeds dry, but Japan insisted that as the Koreans were not accustomed to sowing seeds dry, it was impossible to follow this practice. It was also pointed out that

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already the seeding time had passed and that wet sowing should be allowed. This state of things gave rise to the Wanpaoshan Incident. As a matter of fact, the persecution of the Koreans in Manchuria by the Chinese authorities has been notorious and intolerable. At present, though the exact number of the Koreans in Manchuria cannot be ascertained, it is estimated at more than 800,000 of which 99% is engaged in agriculture. These Koreans leased paddyfields from the Chinese land owners, but during the past few years, the Chinese authorities have prohibited the lease of land to the Koreans and merely recognized the hire contract. Thus entirely depriving the Koreans of their rights of independent farming many secret orders restricting the dwelling of the Koreans have also been issued, and during the year 1928, deportation orders were issued in more than four hundred places.

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CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I, who occupy the post of the ordinary manager of the OSAKA Chamber of commerce and industry, hereby certify that the document hereto attached, printed in English consisting of one page and entitled "Summary of political and economic relations between Japan and China" is a document, based on the materials procured by this Chamber, compiled and issued by the OSAKA Chamber of commerce and industry in 1931.

Certified at the OSAKA Chamber of commerce and industry, Dozima-Nishimachi, Kitaku, Osaka city.

On this 26th day of August, 1947

ITO, Toshio (seal)

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed hereto in the presence of the Witness.

At the same place,

on the same date.

Witness: Sugi. Michisuke (seal)
President of the OSAKA
Chamber of commerce and
industry.

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ERRATA SHEET

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"Anti-Japanese Agitation in Business and Education"

P. 5 Line 17 to end

Delete the whole paragraph.

P. 6 Line 1 to 6

Delete the whole paragraph.

P. 6 Line 12

"2nd" should be "4th"

"4th" should be "2nd"



(一)

對支政治問題一覽表

排日貨問題及反日教育

主ナル排日貨運動	
第一回	辰丸事件 一九〇八年辰丸抑留事件ニ就テ我國カラ抗議ヲ提出シタコトニ始リ、三月ヨリ十一月ニ及ンダ。
第二回	安奉線事件 一九〇九年安東奉天間ノ鐵道ノ改設ニツキ八月ヨリ十月マデ滿洲方面ニ於テ排貨運動ガ旺シニ行ヘレタ。
第三回	日支交渉事件 一九一五年五月日支交渉條約調印ニ際シ先ヅ排日貨運動ガ漢口ニ起リ十月マデニ全支ニ擴大シタ。
第四回	山東問題 一九一九年巴里講和會議ニオケル山東問題不利ノ報ヲ齎シ五月七日ノ國恥記念日ヲ中心ニ支那全土ヲ舉ゲテ一大排日ヲ開始シ、コノ運動ハ十二月マデ續イタ。
第五回	旅大同收問題 一九二〇年旅大同收問題ニ付四月ヨリ八月マデ中部支那ヲ中心トシテ起リ遂ニ對日經濟斷交ヲ宣言スルニ至ツタ。
第六回	五、三〇事件 一九二五年五月三十日ノ所謂五、三〇事件ニ端ヲ發シ全國的ノ大同盟罷業、外貨排斥ガ各地ニ行ヘレタ。
第七回	山東問題 一九二七年田中內閣ハ南京濟南ノ慘害ニ鑑ミ我居留民保護ノタメ山東ニ出兵シタノニ對シ支那ハ各地デ日貨排斥ヲ行ツタ。
第八回	濟南事件 一九二八年居留民保護出兵ニヨリ濟南事件ノ勃發トナリ反日會ノ如キ組織的排日機關ガ生レ惡辣ニ排日貨ヲ行フコトニナ

(ニ)

ツタ。

第九回 萬寶山事件

一九三一年北滿萬寶山ニ於ケル朝鮮人ノ水田ニ對
スル河水利利用問題ノ紛擾ニ端ヲ發シ朝鮮在住支那人ニ對スル朝鮮人ノ
報復的暴動ガ發生シ、上海始メ各地ニ排日援僑會ガ組織セラレテ七月

中旬ヨリ排日運動ガ起ツタ。

第十回 滿洲事變

日支間條約ニ基キ滿洲ニ駐屯セル日本軍ハ一九三一
年九月十八日奉天附近ノ南滿洲鐵道ノ若干個所ガ支那軍ノ無暴ナル破
壞ヲウケタルニ抗シ全支ニワタル反日運動ニ對シテ自衛的行動ヲ起シ
タ。同運動ハ國民黨ニヨリ故意ニナサレタルモノデアツテ、ボイコツ
トデハナイガ恐ラクハ、武器ニヨラサル對日戰爭ト謂ハレルモノデア
ル。

對日經濟封鎖

以上第一回ヨリ第五回ニ亘ル排日運動ハ、其端ヲ政治問題ニ發スルモ其
方法トシテハ所謂日貨排斥（日貨抵制日貨不買）ナル經濟的方策ヲ以テ
之レニ臨ンダガ、大正十二年ノ第五回排日運動ニ當リ從來ノ日貨抵制日
貨不買ヲ以テ満足セズ、對日經濟斷交ナル新方策ヲ執ルニ至ツタ其方法
ハ（一）原料供給ノ禁止（二）支那關係會社雇傭日本人ノ解雇（三）日
本人使用ノ支那人引揚（四）日本ノ銀行ニ預金セズ又日本ノ紙幣ヲ使用
セズトノ四條項ヲ含ムモノデアアル。
斯クテ其結果ハ對支貿易ノ減退、對支航路ノ不振、對支商品相場ノ下落

(三)

不當課稅差等運賃問題

一九三〇年日支兩國間ニ締結サレタ關稅協定第三附屬書ニヨレバ、支那政府ハ通商促進ノ障礙トナルベキ釐金、常關稅、沿岸貿易稅、通過稅並ニソノ他一切ノ課稅及ビ課金ヲ出來ルダケ速カニ廢止スルコトヲ聲明シ

對支爲替ノ梗塞等直接間接ニ非常ナル惡影響ヲ來セル而已ナラズ、中支ニ於ケル邦人商社ノ如キハ遂ニ其引上ゲノ已ムナキモノガアルニ至ツタ爾來此ノ經濟絕交ノ新方策ハ對外人ヲ目的トスル勞働爭議ニマデ應用セラレルヤウニナツタ。

河南事件ノ直後排日排貨常設機關トシテ國民黨部指揮ノ下ニ全反日會ナルモノガ組織サレ各地ノ反日會ヲ指揮シタ、コノ反日會ハ國立官設ノ團體デアツテ其ノ辛辣ナル策動ハ悉ク國民黨部ノ方寸カラ出テ居ル。故ニコノ反日會ガ現ハレテカラハ從前ノ排日貨乃至排日風潮トハ自ラ趣ヲ異ニスル所ガアル。即チ

第一 反日會ノ標榜スルトコロハ理論ニ於テ反帝國主義ヲ基礎ト爲シ愛國運動ノ一端トシテ反日行動ヲ探ルトイフニアツテ、從來ノ排日ノ如ク單ニ一時的又ハ地方的ノ反日感情ヨリ出デタモノデナイ。

第二 其存在ガ全國的組織のデアツテ、一時的ノ線香花火的デナイ事ガ從前ノ排日トハ非常ニ異ナル。

第三 其ノ實情ハ一般國民的運動デナク排日ニヨリ利益スル一部ノ商工業者及一部ノ不良分子ガ國民的運動ノ名ヲ冒シテキル點。

(四)

タガ事實ハソレヲ裏切ルモノガ多イ。ソノ一例トシテ支那紡績工場ニア
ツテニ國民政府財政部ニ相當ノ金額ヲ納附スレバ運單ト稱スルバスノ發
行ヲ許可サレソレヲ製品ニ貼付シテ置ケバ諸種ノ課稅ヲ免除サレルガ右
納附金ヲ納メナイ支那紡績工場等ノ製品ハ到ルトコロデ不當
ナ稅ヲ課セラレテキル。
國有鐵道ノ運賃モ亦日本製品ニ對シテ極端ニ差別待遇ヲ行ツテ居ル例ヘ
ベ上海カラ内地ニ到ル滬寧、滬杭各線ニ於テモ、外國品運賃ト支那製品
運賃トハソノ質率ニ於テ格段ノ開キガアリ、シカモ外國品中デモ更ニ區
別シテ、外國的色彩ノ濃厚ナモノホド、運賃率ヲ高クシテキル。例ヘバ
綿織物ノゴトキ支那品ハ四級トシテ低廉ナ運賃ヲ以テ輸送スルニ反シ外
國品ハ二級ノ高率デアアル。帽子、紙類ナド總テコノ類デアツテ單ニ上海
附近ニ止マラズ、一般支那國有鐵道ハ國民政府鐵道部ノ命令ニヨリコノ
差等運賃ヲ適用シテ外國品ヲ壓迫シテ居ル。殊ニ膠濟鐵道ノゴトキハ極
端ニ日本製品又ハ在支邦人工場製品ニ對シ壓迫ヲ加ヘ過重ノ運賃率ヲ課
シテ居ル。

反日教育

國民政府ハ永久的排日ノ計畫ヲ以テ日本ガ條約ノ改正ニ同意シ更ニ關東
州、滿鐵ノ還附、朝鮮ノ獨立、臺灣ノ返還ヲ見ルニ至ルマデ排日運動ヲ
繼續スルノ目的ヲ以テ中學校小學校等ノ教科書ニ至ルマデ排日材料ヲ掲

ゲテ居ル。

例へば之等教科書ノ排外記事五百餘章中實ニ三百二十餘章ハ排日記事デアツテ一、日本ノ對支積極政策 二、日本ノ支那侵略方法 三、日本ノ支那侵略ノ歴史 四、日本ノ支那ニ於ケル勢力 五、支那國民ノ執ルベキ對策等ヲ詳細ニ且ツ平易ニ記述シテアル。其他排日文献ハ枚舉ニ遑ガナイ

「排日教育ノ一例」

次ノ各題ニアル餘白ニ適當ナ文句ヲ記入セヨ

一、我國ノ滿蒙ヲ強奪スルノハ。。。。デアル

二、吉會鐵道ハ吉林ヨリ。。。。ニ到ル鐵道ナリ

三、日本ニ對抗セントスルニハ。。。。手段ヲ執ルノ外ハナイ

四、南滿鐵道會社ハ。。。。ガ支那ヲ滅ボス主要機關デアル

五、臺灣ハ元來。。。。ノ領土デアツタ

六、曾テ露國ガ滿蒙ヲ把持セシ勢力ハ。。。。ノタメニ打破サレタ

商租權其他諸權益

(五)

商租權ノ根據

土地商租權ノ成文的根據ハ一九一五年ノ「南滿洲及東部內蒙古ニ關スル條約」ニ基クモノデアル其ノ第二條ニ「我國臣民ハ南滿洲ニ於テ各種商業工業上ノ建物ヲ建設スル爲又ハ農業ヲ經營スルタメニ必要ナル土地ヲ商租スルコトヲ得」トアリ同條約附屬公文ニ「右ノ商租ノ文字ニハ三十

(六)

箇年迄ノ長キ期限附キニテ且無條件ニテ更新シ得ベキ租借ヲ含ムモノトシテ承認確定サレタモノデアル。

無條件更新トハ事實上土地ノ所有權ヲ意味シ一定ノ期限ガ來テモ相手方が更新ヲ希望スルトシナイニ關セズ又ハ新契約締結等ノ手續ヲ要セズ更ニ代價ヲ支拂フコトナク商租權ハ存續スルニトイフノデアル。此ノ如ク條約上ニ於テハ明確ナ權益デアルガソノ實質ハ完全ニ支那官憲ノ横暴ニヨリ蹂躪サレテ居ル。

面租ヲ限ム總統令

舊北京政府ハ條約締結ノ一箇月後ニハ大總統令ヲ以テ「懲辦國庫條例」ヲ發布シタ。ソレニヨレバ「私ニ外國人ト契約ヲ締結シ國家ノ權利ヲ阻害シタルモノハ賣國罪ヲ以テ處シ死刑ニ處ス」トイフノデアル。公然條約ニ基キ商租契約ヲ締結シタモノハ死刑ニ處ストモ云ヘナイカラ斯ル漠然タル文字ヲ使ツタモノト思ハレルガ尙之ガ實施準備ノ爲メ半箇年ノ猶豫期間ヲ求メ此ノ間「土地須知」ナドト稱スル内規ヲ設ケ極力土地商租ノ妨害ヲ試ミ今日ニ至ツテキル。之ガ爲メ滿蒙ニ於ケル邦人ノ土地及ビ事業經營ガ全然失敗ニ歸シタコトハ以下ニ掲グル實例ガ示ス如クデアル。

(七)

工業權ノ壓迫

邦人ノ滿洲ニ於ケル工業經營權ハ一九一五年ノ日支條約ニヨリ正當ニ承認サレタ權利デアルガ、支那官憲ノ壓迫ハ極ルトコロナク是レ又逐日衰

類ノ運命ニアル。
 例ヘバ滿洲紡績會社ニ就テ見ルニ奉天官憲ハ奉天紡績廠ノ製品ヲ保護ス
 ルタメ曩ニ滿洲紡績ガ北京政府ヨリ得タル免稅ノ特典ヲ認メズソノ製品
 ニ重稅ヲ課シ又南滿洲製糖會社ニ對シテハ原料ノ供給ヲ困難ナラシメソ
 ノ營業ヲ根底ヨリ覆サント試ミ、次ニ北滿電氣會社ハハルビン埠頭區、
 新市街、舊市、其ノ他郊外ニ廣ク電力ヲ供給シツ、アリテ其營業狀態ハ
 北滿邦人企業中最モ基礎鞏固デアルト云ハレテ居タガ支那側ハ吉林省官
 民合同ノ名ノ下ニ新ニ資本金四百萬圓ヲ以テ電業公司ヲ創立シ、五千キ
 ロノ發電所ヲ建設シテ北滿電氣會社ヨリハルビン市、電車敷設權ヲ取り
 上ゲ更ニ電燈事業ヲモ奪取セント試ミ不法ニモ僭ルヲ以テ市民ニ電燈
 ノ切替ヲ迫ル等、極力邦人ノ事業ニ對シテ壓迫ヲヘテ居ル。

(ハ) 鑛業及森林權妨害

南滿洲鐵道幹線及安奉線ノ沿線ニ於ケル鑛山經營ハ明治四十二年ノ「滿
 洲五案件」ニ關スル協約ニヨツテ日支合辨トシナケレバナラヌ事ニナツ
 テ居ルノミナラズ、支那ノ鑛業條例デモ外支人合辨ノ法入ニ對シテ之ヲ
 認ムル事ニナツテ居ル。ソレニモ拘ラズ支那官憲ハ我國ガ滿蒙ニ於テ有
 スル正當ナル鑛業權ヲ不當ニモ奪回セント圖リ滿鐵撫順炭鑛ノオイルセ
 ール事業ハ「日支條約」上何等規定ナクソノ鑛業權ハ支那ニアリトノ抗
 議ヲ日本政府ニ提出シ又大倉組ガ合辨契約ニ基キ奉天當局ト過去二十二

年間ニ亘ツテ合辦經營シ來ツタ本溪湖煤鐵公司ノ石炭坑同ニ銓先ヲ向ケ
其他邦人ニ許可シタ多クノ鑛山採掘權ヲ皆反古ニシテシマツテ居ル。又
邦人ガ南滿洲ニ於テ森林事業ヲ經營シ得ルコトハ一九一五年ノ日支條約
ニヨリ既定ノ權利デアルガ支那側ハ其ノ國內法タル森林法及其他ノ諸法
令ニヨツテ外國人ニ對スル森林伐採權ヲ禁止シテ居ル。ソノ結果、吉林
ニ於テ、富士製紙、三井大倉等多額ノ資本ヲ投下シ、森林營業ニ着手シ
タ邦商ハ悉ク支那官憲ノ壓迫妨害ニ會ヒ多大ノ損失ヲ被リ事業中止ノ止
ムナキニ至ツテ居ル。

(九)

自由居住權除購

之モ一九一五年ノ日支協定ニヨツテ確認サレタ權利デアルガ昔ニ日本ノ
ミニ限ラレタル權利デナク滿蒙ニ於ケル門戶開放主義ニヨツテ各國人ト
モ之ニ均霑スルコトヲ得ルモノデアル。コレヲ獲得シタ日本ノ意思ハ滿
蒙到ル處ニ於テ原料ノ買附ケ商品ノ販賣等經濟的活動ニ資セントスルニ
アル。
コノ條約ノ規定ニヨリ日本其他ノ外人ガ「自由ニ住居往來シ各種ノ商工
業ソノ他ノ業務ニ從事」シ得ルコトニナレバ滿洲ニ於ケル經濟的發展ヲ
助成スルコト大ナルニ拘ラズ支那側ニ於ケル種々ノ妨害ノ爲メ今尙コノ
權利ガ完全ニ實行出來ナイノデアル。例ヘバ奉天省局長ハ該城内ニテ日
本人ニ貸家セル支那家主ニ對シテ「一、借家期限滿了セルモノハ再契約

(十)

セザルコト。二、今後尙永キ期限ヲ有スルモノハ三箇年以上ニ及バザルヤウ契約ヲ一律ニ改訂スベシト嚴命シタ。コレガタメ一九二七年奉天城内日本人居住家屋ハ百三十餘戸デアツタガ現在ハ僅々二十三戸ニ激減シタ。尙遼寧、洮南、吉林省農安、黑龍省安達、法庫門、陶賴昭、石頭子、安東、帽兒山等悉ク邦人ノ退去ヲ迫リ中ニハ邦人ノ隻影モ認メナイ所ガ多クナツタ。

鮮人壓迫ノ實例

一九三一年六月萬寶山ニ於テ支那側ハ伊通河ノ堰止工事ヲ廢シテ鮮人ニ幹田播キヲ行ヘト主張シ日本側ハ乾田作ハ水田ニノミ熟セル鮮人トシテハ事實行ヒ得ザルノミナラズ既ニ其ノ時期ヲ失シテ居ルカラ水田トシテノ作付ヲ許セト主張シテ所謂萬寶山事件ヲ惹起シタガ從來在滿鮮人ニ對スル支那官憲ノ壓迫ハ實ニ峻烈ヲ極メ、人道上ヨリ見ルモ棄テ置キ難イモノガアル。現今在滿鮮人ノ正確ナ數ハ不明デアアルガ約八十萬内外ト推算セラレソノ九割九分マデハ農業ヲ營ミツ、アルモノデアアル。之等ノ鮮人ハ支那人地主ヨリ土地ヲ借受ケ水田作ヲ行ツテ居ルガ數年前ヨリ支那官憲ハ、朝鮮人トノ租田（小作契約）ヲ禁シ單ナル雇傭契約ノミヲ認ムルコト、シテ鮮人ノ農業自營權ヲ奪ツテシマツタ。其他鮮人居住取締ニ關スル秘密命令ハ枚舉ニ遑ナク一九二八年中ニ退去命令ヲ受ケタ朝鮮人居住個所ハ四百箇所以上ニ及ンダ。

證 明 書

自分へ大阪商工會議所常務理事ノ職ニ居ル者ナル處茲ニ添付セル英語
ニ依リ印刷セラレ壹葉ヨリ成ル
SUMMARY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA
ト題スル印刷物ハ當所ノ蒐集シタル資料ニ基キ一九三一年（昭和六年）
當時ノ大阪商工會議所ニ於テ編纂發行シタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

昭和二十二年八月二十六日

於 大阪市北區堂島西町
大阪商工會議所

伊 東 俊 雄

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルコトヲ證明ス

同日 於 同 所

立 會 人

大阪商工會議所

會 頭 杉

通 助